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FROM

P. J. Anderson

18 Nov. 1870

UNIVERSITY CENTENARY CEREMONIES

By JOHN MALCOLM MULLOCH

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INIVERSITY CENTENARY CEREMONIES By JOHN MALCOLM BULLOCH, M.A.

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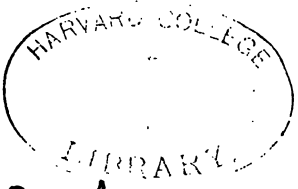

P. J. Anderson,
Aberdeen.

With Mr. P. J. Anderson's Compliments.

Aberdeen.

This Sketch, undertaken at the suggestion of Mr. P. J. Anderson, LL.B., originally appeared in the "Daily Free Press." The interesting and unique chronological list of the Universities of the world, which forms the Appendix, is the work of Mr. Anderson, but for whose constant help and advice these articles had not been forthcoming.

J. M. B.

UNIVERSITY CENTENARY CEREMONIES.

The University of Aberdeen is on the eve of the four hundredth anniversary of its foundation. Four centuries ago Pope Alexander VI. came to learn, through his godly servant William Elphinstone, Bishop of Aberdeen, that in the northern districts of Scotland there were "certain localities cut off from the rest of the kingdom by firths and very lofty mountains, where dwell rude and ignorant men, almost uncivilised." His Holiness was presumably shocked. At any rate, he granted a Bull for the establishment of a Studium Generale in Old Aberdeen, the centre of the Bishop's see. The Bull is dated 10th February, 1494, but as the ecclesiastical year at that date ran from March 25th to March 24th, the above date would now be called 10th February, 1495. Five years later, the buildings were begun, and, with the lapse of another five years, 1505, the educational work of the new College of St Mary, now King's College, was actually started. In 1593, Marischal College sprang into existence, and rivalry; and would thus have reached its Tercentenary this year. Some doubt may appear as to what date should really be assigned as the beginning of King's College. A compromise naturally arises from the amalgamation of the

two Universities. Marischal College, as has been said, would celebrate its Tercentenary this year; King's College might celebrate its Quatercentenary either in 1495, in 1500, or in 1505—three distinct points in its origin. The first date, however, comes much nearer the mark of the Tercentenary of the younger College, and may thus be fixed upon as the most suitable date for the celebration.

It need not be argued here that the Quatercentenary should be celebrated. It marks not merely a point in the University, but in the history of the town and county of Aberdeen. The University may claim to have raised the town to the notice of the world, and to have redeemed the district round about from a state bordering on non-civilisation. One may re-echo the words of Professor Ferrier, who, in presiding in London at the Aberdeen University Club dinner in November last, expressed the hope that "the brilliant assemblage of the Quatercentenary delegates from all parts of the world would bring home to the minds of the citizens of Aberdeen more clearly than they had hitherto recognised, the great benefits which the University had conferred on the town, and also the great esteem in which it was held in the Republic of learning."

It happens that the mere chronological significance of the occasion coincides with a new departure on the life of the University. Educationally, Aberdeen University, in common with its sister Universities in Scotland,

has made a new departure. And taken by itself, it is entering a new stage. The accommodation at its disposal is quite inadequate to the new requirements, and its very stone and lime is to be transformed by extensions of great magnitude, if not, indeed, by the abandonment of the seat of the older University as an educational part of its system. The only question at issue is the extent and manner which the recognition of the event shall assume. There are numerous precedents to follow. The celebrations occurring in 1895 would coincide with the firm establishment of the new educational system and with the extension necessary to carry it fully out. The following papers have been written with the view of indicating how such events have been celebrated elsewhere. Eight typical cases, representing different countries, have been dealt with in chronological sequence — Bologna, Montpellier, Heidelberg, Upsala, Leyden, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Harvard ; and a summary of them may prove useful.

Every country has a way of rejoicing according to its own peculiar genius, but after making full allowance for minor differences, we find points in common to all these centenary celebrations. In the first place, to make any celebration worthy of the event, there must be co-operation of a more or less extensive kind. This varies greatly. Sometimes a whole nation, as represented by its King or President, joins in the rejoicings. Such is the case at nearly all the Continental

centenaries, and even at Harvard, President Cleveland thought fit to honour the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary by his presence. In this country the Crown is represented only in an indirect way, if, indeed, at all. In any case, the municipality in which the University is situated must combine with the academic authorities. Antagonistic as town and gown were at one time, both of them nowadays are practically interdependent. In the case of a democratic University like Aberdeen this is specially true. The University has existed essentially for the people, not only of Aberdeen, but of all the north of Scotland. "You are enriched" said Principal Fairbairn, preaching recently to the students in King's College Chapel, "and enshrined in the love and affection of your whole district for services in the present, for still greater services in the past. In many a lone village, in many a remote farmhouse, and, too, in the crowded city, there are those who never saw the University, who love the University for the work it did, for the services it rendered." The co-operation of the town and district may be secured in many ways. In most places the head of the municipality has entertained the distinguished guests present on the occasion. In Leyden, again, we are told the townsfolk, the poorest of them even, vied with each other in decorating their houses in honour of the Tercentenary. At Montpellier, the Mayor called on the citizens to join the rejoicings, while the

country people did their very best to do homage to the University by banquetting the strangers in a simple rural fashion. The particular form of recognition is a minor matter. The spirit which animates it is everything.

Then it has been clearly shown that there must be co-operation within the University itself. This is so palpable that it seems quite unnecessary to state it in so many words, and yet evidences are not wanting that in certain quarters in Aberdeen, the fact is not fully recognised as regards the share which the students must take in such an occasion. For the success of all the celebrations that have been mentioned the student element has been to a large extent responsible. At Bologna and Upsala, for instance, the students in a body met the strangers at the railway station. At Edinburgh, again, the Senatus in tendering their "cordial thanks to those students of the University who took part in the Tercentenary Festival," declared that "the success and the charm of that Festival were greatly due to the co-operation of the students, under the able direction of the Executive Committee of their Representative Council, to the entertainments provided by them for the guests, to the meeting with foreign delegates which they have organised, to their enthusiastic reception of distinguished savants, and to the admirable spirit which throughout the Festival they exhibited." That was said of the Representative Council then but a few months started. Since that

time the influence of the Council has extended, and now it is on the eve of receiving from the Universities Commissioners a recognised standing side by side with the other governing University bodies—the Court, the Senatus, and the General Council of the Graduates. Thus its aid may be invoked with as much, if not more, success than has been the case elsewhere. But there need be no pleading in the matter. The students for the time being are the first care of the University, and, as such, should be recognised on an occasion so historical as the Quatercentenary. The co-operation of students has in later celebrations led to the presence of student-delegates from other Universities, visitors surely as necessary as the presence of learned *savants*. At Bologna, it will be found that the students of other three Italian Universities actually sent gifts to their brethren at Bologna, while in more places than one the citizens of a town have presented the students with some gift. At Dublin, for instance, the graduates made the celebration the occasion of starting a movement for a Students' Union.

A celebration worthy of the name must cost money. This has been freely forthcoming elsewhere. The Municipality of Montpellier, for instance, voted 55,000 francs to the Sexcentenary of the University, while 70,000 francs came from private individuals, no fewer than ten thousand people contributing. At Heidelberg—a town one-fifth the size of Aberdeen—notwithstand-

ing the fact that 160,000 marks had just been spent on building extensions, 97,000 marks were spent on the Quincentenary, exclusive of 120,000 marks spent on the great historical procession, in which the processionists bore the expense of their own costumes. Aberdeen, with its lavish recognition of the opening of an Infirmary and an industries exhibition, can surely rise to the occasion of the Quatercentenary.

Beyond this, the details of the celebrations can hardly be commented on. One great event, however, is common to all such rejoicings—namely, the conferring of honorary degrees on the more distinguished visitors. It is this event which urges the holding of the celebrations at the close of the winter session —as was the case in Edinburgh — so as to coincide with the usual graduation ceremony. This has varied in form at different places. At Upsala, the LL.D.'s were capped with a "veritable wreath of laurel, to which was added a ring of gold ; and as each graduand was capped, a piece of ordnance was fired from the Castle." At Bologna, each graduand was invested with a ring, and received his diploma, with a fine impression of the University seal, in a handsome silver-plated capsule. If our Quatercentenary could initiate the custom of capping all our honorary graduates—who are at present unseen and unheard of in the University—it would not have been celebrated in vain.

Continental centenaries have been marked

by processions and pageants, not of a narrowly academic character, but embracing every picturesque element in the town. The climate of this country is not very favourable to such exhibitions, and yet, as Dr Joseph Robertson reminds us, "Aberdeen long enjoyed a pre-eminence among the Scottish towns in the performance of those pageant and miracle-plays which gave birth to our modern drama." When it is remembered that the earliest theatrical exhibition on record in Scotland is the play of the "Haliblude," acted on the Windmillhill in 1440, it will be seen Aberdeen in following the Continental example at its Quatercentenary, would be but enacting an old scene in its history. These pageants were abandoned at the dawn of the Reformation, but since we have become emancipated from the terrors of the Reformers, there is no reason why some sort of recognition of the Quatercentenary in this manner should not take place. In this connection it is interesting to remember that when Marischal College buildings were begun in October, 1837, a procession, organised by Mr Cooke, of circus fame, was held to witness the Duke of Richmond, Chancellor of Marischal College, laying the foundation-stone with full Masonic honours. The procession marched from the Music Hall by way of Union Street to the College. It was of the most Catholic description. Preceded by their band, the boys of Gordon's Hospital led the way. In the quaint-looking uniform which they possessed

at this period they must have looked a rather picturesque company. They were followed by the Grammar School boys and their masters. The appearance of these boys, the feeders of the University, at the head of the procession was naturally appropriate. Then came the graduates and undergraduates of all the Faculties. The order of the procession after this point was as follows:—The Burgesses of Guild with their Dean; the Medical Society; clergymen, "not of the Established Church," wearing their gowns; the subscribers to the College buildings, not included in any of the other bodies; the Society of Advocates; officers of the Army and Navy and Justices of the Peace; the clergymen of the Established Church; Sheriffs and Conveners of Counties; Deputy Lieutenants; baronets, knights, and members of Parliament; band of music; Mason Lodges; the contractors, carrying the inscription plate and coins to be placed by the Duke of Richmond in the foundation; the architect, carrying the plans of the building; the University Commissioners; the Commissioners for directing the Government grant for the rebuilding of the College; the University mace-bearers, followed by the Lecturers, Professors, the Principals of King's and Marischal Colleges; the Lord Rectors and their Assessors; the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Aberdeen, Chancellor of King's College, and other noblemen and sons of noblemen present; the Town Council; the Incorporated Trades; band of music; the young men connected with

the Incorporated Trades, in order of their respective crafts, carrying their insignia and banners. Proposals have not been wanting to hold a pageant in Aberdeen of a much more picturesque character. Some five or six years ago a medical student, from Gibraltar, and probably wearied by the monotonous tone of the ordinary British crowd, drew up a series of wonderful sketches for an elaborate students' carnival, but somehow the Students' Representative Council did not see their way to take up the scheme. Later on, however, the same gentleman was responsible for a costume torch-light procession, so that the possibilities of a pageant on the lines of our forefathers are not altogether out of the question.

Theatrical exhibitions have been the order of the day at some places. If we cannot have a historical view of the University—as they had in Heidelberg—in the shape of a procession outside, we might have some sort of dramatic representation inside, dealing either seriously or humorously with the history of the University. It is only the other week since a young alumnus showed that he could supply the University Dramatic Society with a really amusing farce, and there is no reason to believe that he monopolises the talent of this kind. In any case there must be a Quatercentenary ode. Here Sir William Geddes would be at home.

University centenaries are usually productive of a great mass of academic literature. There is much need for a concise and accurate his-

tory of Aberdeen Universities. It is true the old Spalding Club published the Fasti of King's College, and the New Spalding Club has given us the Fasti of Marischal College, and is to publish lists of the graduates of both colleges. These, however, are merely quarries of fact. The Quatercentenary should be productive of a thoroughly literary history of the University. The first contribution, in book form, to the literature of the occasion has already made its appearance in the shape of the handsome volume entitled "Aberdeen Doctors at Home and Abroad—the narrative of a Medical School," by Ella Hill Burton Rodger, who dedicates her work to the graduates of Aberdeen University as a "contribution to the coming fourth century celebration." The University again lends itself to pictorial representation. Mr Hole, A.R.S.A., sketched, with a tinge of caricature, the professors and other high dignitaries of the Edinburgh University at the time of its Tercentenary. Here, one of the honorary graduates of our University, Sir George Reid, would find scope for a similar tribute to his Alma Mater.

Many centenaries have had an outcome of some permanent character. Dublin, for instance, as has been said, will have its Students' Union. A capital suggestion in this direction was recently made in "Alma Mater" by Mr Charles J. Mackie, who proposed that, to celebrate the Quatercentenary, a memorial might be erected to Bishop Elphinstone as

founder of the University. It is, indeed, anomalous that there should be no memorial of the godly bishop who was a true pioneer in the development of Aberdeen. It seems a pity, indeed, that the town should possess statues of personages of no local interest whatever while its own heroes lie forgotten. Mr Mackie's suggestion is well worth consideration.

On the energy of the committee which has been formed to arrange for the celebrations, and on the citizens of Aberdeen, will depend the success or failure of the Quatercentenary. When we remember the example set by towns half the size of Aberdeen, where the greatest enthusiasm has prevailed ; when we remember the ready response from the district for some £100,000 in furtherance of University extension ; and when we remember the new departure, educationally and otherwise, which the University has taken, it seems hard to believe that town and gown will not rise to the occasion when the Quatercentenary of the University will make it for the nonce the capital of the learned world.

With Mr. P. J. Anderson's Compliments.

Aberdeen.

To the Committee entrusted to carry out the Quatercentenary of the University of Aberdeen, this sketch is dedicated, in the hopes that they will make the celebration of so historic an event at least equal to the precedents herein described.

BOLOGNA.

Bononia docet.—With the motto of the city of Bologna ringing in our ears, the University of Bologna—the *Alma Mater* of *Alma Maters*, the oldest surviving University in the world—must ever be memorable ; and any incident in its history which brings it into world-wide prominence must ever be of surpassing interest. Such an occasion as its eight hundredth anniversary, celebrated with much pomp and circumstance four years ago, naturally puts Bologna at the head of any account of University centenaries.

Bologna, as the Etruscan town of Felsina, had a history of importance long before the University system was thought of. In 190 B.C. the Romans colonised it, and under them it waxed strong and powerful. Tradition has ascribed to Theodosius II. the honour of having founded a School of Letters there in the fifth century. Certain it is that before learning took the form of a University system, Bologna was a centre of light and leading. The University, however, was not founded until 1088 The foundation was memorable from the fac that it set the example to all the rest of the world.

To Aberdeen, the University of Bologna is of more than passing interest as a mere Uni-

versity, for our University was modelled on the great Italian University—*Sicut in Bononiensi studio generali*, as the Bull of Alexander VI., founding King's College, puts it. From Bologna we borrowed our Rectorial system and our "Nations," both of which still flourish, although the significance of the latter has long since gone. For two centuries after its foundation Bologna was practically the University of the world, students flocking to it from all parts. With the founding of Universities elsewhere this, of course, ceased, but Bologna has kept up its high reputation for all that. It has had a long roll of famous men—including Mondini, the father of anatomy, and Galvani, the father of electricity and magnetism.

The striking feature of the Octocentenary celebrations, which lasted six days (9th to 14th June, 1888), was the prominent part played in the proceedings by the students. The Students' Representative Council system of Scotland really took its rise from a movement that appeared simultaneously in the older Italian and French University systems. The strong under-graduate element in the celebrations was witnessed on the very opening day, Saturday, when the delegates from foreign Universities and learned bodies—some 377 in all—arrived. The train which brought them also brought to the students a 200-gallon cask of red Piedmontese wine from the students of Turin, a sleek white ox from the students

of Padua, and a huge Parmesan cheese from the students of Pavia. The train was met by the students in magnificent coloured caps, and the strangers were escorted to the University by the students, headed by a guard of honour on horseback. In the procession the gifts from other Universities had a prominent position, the cask of wine being bestridden by a student got up as Bacchus, along with a Bacchante and a Satyr, the cheese by a representative of Ceres, while the ox was magnificently got up in red trappings and gilded horns.

The festival really began on the next day, Sunday. It opened with a rifle shooting match, followed by a reception of the student representatives at the University by the Students' Committee, while the evening was passed in the Teatro Communale with a performance of a Wagnerian opera. Next day, the King and Queen of Italy, accompanied by the Prince of Naples and the Minister of Public Instruction, arrived from Rome to attend the celebrations. The presence of members of the Royal Family is common enough at Continental University centenaries. In this country it is unheard of; although the Royal Family may claim to be much less removed from their subjects than is the case in some countries. The Royal party were received in state by the mayor, or Sindaco, and proceeded to the unveiling of a statue of Victor Emmanuel II. in the Piazza, witnessed by about 20,000 people. Concerts and trotting matches occupied the afternoon, while an

artistic torchlight procession — the torches being branches of *padella* lights—followed.

The next day, Tuesday, was a great field day with the students. They took their foreign friends—three trains of them—to Casalecchió, a village some four miles distant, where they feasted royally on the wine, the cheese, and the ox, which had been sent them by their fellows in Turin, Padua, and Pavia. This was in the evening, but the day had been opened by a demonstration in the morning, when the delegates met in the Archigennasio (old University buildings), where an ode by Professor Panzacchi, set to music by Baron A. Franchetti, was sung by a choir, the solos being entrusted to a *prima donna*. The Rector read an address to the King and Queen, and another poet, Professor Carducci, delivered a great historical speech. The proceedings closed with the reading of congratulatory addresses by the delegates. Later in the day the Prefect of the Province gave a great banquet.

The conferring of the honorary degrees on a hundred and twenty-two of the distinguished representatives present was the last big event of the celebrations. This ceremonial began with the performance of Professor Panzacchi's ode. The capping was a rather elaborate process, each graduand being invested with a ring, and each receiving his diploma, with a fine impression of the University seal, in a handsome silver-plated capsule. A speech by Professor Ceneri (Roman Law) after the ceremony raised

enormous enthusiasm, the King and Queen springing to their feet at one passage. A luncheon closed the ceremony. In the afternoon, Signor Giovanni Bovio, a distinguished Democratic member of Parliament, delivered an address in the Teatro Brunetti ; while still later, a raffle of gifts from the young ladies of Bologna to the student-delegates took place. The most picturesque event of the day, indeed of the six days, was the students' fantastic entertainment in the evening—a " humoristo-historical " celebration intended to symbolise the development of Bologna and its University. It took place in the Montagnola, a public park, at night, under a canopy of thousands of lights and lamps, suspended by ropes from a huge pole to the surrounding trees. A whole series of scenes were enacted representing the ancient town of Felsina under the Prince of Darkness attended by his demons. Then the Prince is driven out by the spirit of Civilisation, and the University arises. And so was this strange scene carried on, one of the most symbolical pictures being Galvani and his frog—the latter represented by a son of the well known Count Saffi. The last day of all was a long eulogy of Galvani, the students placing a bronze crown on his monument.

Among the more important publications that appeared in connection with the celebration were a magnificent folio volume of 524 pages, containing the " Statuti delle Universita e dei Collegi dello Studio Bolognese" ; and

two quarto volumes of 726 pages, containing the "Rotuli dei Lettori Legisti e Artisti dello Studio Bolognese." These works had been prepared in advance, and copies were generously distributed among the guests. A special issue of the "Illustrazione Italiana," entitled "Bononia Docet," furnished a series of interesting views of the University buildings, and portraits of professors and famous alumni. A large medal, of considerable artistic merit, was struck as a memento of the occasion. The obverse shows a profile of King Humbert, "Patronus" of the University. On the reverse is the legend—"Alma Parens studiorum adstante Italia tota ceterarumque gentium legatis saecularia octava concelebrat."

MONTPELLIER.

The great University of Montpellier, situated in the Department of Hérault, beside the Gulf of Lyons, celebrated its Sexcentenary in May, 1890. Montpellier has witnessed all the vicissitudes which overtook the whole of the French Universities. Before the Revolution there existed twenty-three independent provincial Universities in France. In 1792, by a decree of the Convention, they were all suppressed, the suppression including even the University of Paris. For nearly a hundred years France possessed only one University—that is, only one degree-granting body — the University of France, the old Universities standing in the relation of mere "Facultés." In 1885 the University of Paris was resuscitated, and the other Facultés are seeking similar recognition. But for the great French policy which makes Paris the eye of France, the Provincial Facultés would rapidly assume the University function, and thus rival Paris. As it is, however, several of the older Facultés once more claim the University status, among them Montpellier.

Montpellier, next to Bologna, is the oldest surviving University in the world. It traces its origin to the Faculties of Law and Medicine,

established in the twelfth century. The law school, founded in 1160 by an Italian, Placentin, who claimed Bologna as his *Alma Mater*, numbers amongst its pupils Petrarch himself. Again, in 1181, Montpellier was proclaimed a school of medicine of free resort, where any teacher of medical science, no matter what his nationality, might give instruction. These schools were raised to University, or *Studium Generale*, rank by Nicholas IV. in 1289, and it was this event that the *fêtes* of 1890 were intended to commemorate.

The celebrations in many respects occurred under conditions similar to those which will characterise the Quatercentenary of Aberdeen University. Montpellier, with the impulse of its resuscitated University rank, is full of fresh vigour. It has been largely rebuilt and extended. Thus, the celebrations were "not mere rejoicings in a distinguished past, but inaugurations of a future in which there is the possibility of greater efficiency." Aberdeen, under the influence of the new Ordinances, and with its new extensions, to grapple effectively with the conditions imposed by them, may claim a similar motive. Whether it is as equal to the occasion as Montpellier remains to be seen.

The idea of the *fêtes* was first promulgated in 1884 by M. Germain, Professor of History in the University. The University authorities took up the idea of this *fête intellectuelle*, as M. Germain aptly called it, with enthusiasm, and at once appointed

a Committee of Organisation, constituted on the most catholic lines. Besides the University authorities themselves, aided enthusiastically by the students, the committee included representatives of the Church, the army, the legal and municipal authorities, the local newspaper editors, the stage, merchants and business men, and learned societies. The students represented by "*L'Association Génerale des Étudiants*" gave the most loyal assistance, the president of their Association sharing with one of the professors the secretarial duties of the occasion. No University celebration can be complete without the aid of the race of undergraduates for the time being, and their aid should be utilised in an official manner. With its Students' Representative Council, Aberdeen can avail itself quite as much as Montpellier of such aid.

The first consideration of the committee was finance. The Municipality voted 55,000 francs, while private individuals were responsible for 70,000 francs, ranging in subscriptions from 1500 francs to 20 francs. All classes of society gave financial aid, the subscribers numbering over ten thousand. The citizens of Montpellier itself rose to the occasion. A circular was issued by the Mayor to his "chers concitoyens," pointing out the importance of the celebrations and asking them to join heartily in them. This they did loyally in a hundred and one ways.

The guests numbered thousands. All parts of France sent representatives. President

Carnot, along with the Ministers of the Interior, of Public Instruction, and of Agriculture, attended in person. The head of this country seeks to be represented on such occasions only in the most indirect way—not even by Ministers. The Mayors of most of the Departments accepted invitations, Hérault itself, of course, being very fully represented. Other countries were represented chiefly by their Universities. The strong undergraduate element in the celebrations was marked by the presence of students from foreign Universities, America, Bulgaria, Egypt, Italy, Roumania, Sweden, Norway, and Switzerland sending contingents, in addition to a crowd from the French Universities themselves. Scotland was represented by students from St Andrews and Edinburgh, who bore the Scotch standard, and were greeted everywhere with cries of "Vive l'Écosse"; while Aberdeen and Glasgow sent addresses of congratulation. England was represented by Cambridge and London students. Sweden alone was represented by a lady, Mlle. Nanny Lagerborg, who, at one of the many ceremonies, was presented with a bouquet by the students in a neat little speech characteristic of French gallantry. The occasion assumed the triple character of international, national, and municipal. In the words of M. Chancel, the rector, Montpellier for several days became the capital of the learned world.

The *fêtes*, which lasted five days, 22nd to

26th May, can be described here only in the briefest way possible. The enthusiasm and goodwill of the occasion was shown to the strangers the moment they entered the railway station, which was decorated with the flags of all nations, and where a large reception room had been placed at the disposal of the Receiving Committee, who conducted travellers to the apartments assigned to them. "The various delegates," writes an Edinburgh student representative, "were received with such enthusiasm and cordiality that they appeared quite nonplussed, and a stranger was not even allowed to carry his walking-stick from the station, much less his portmanteau, or rug, or overcoat—such was the thoroughness of the reception." And again :—"The welcome we received from hundreds of students present could not have been more hearty had we been Ministers of State."

In the afternoon of the first day the guests were presented to the Rector and the Mayor at the distribution of prizes in connection with the Medical Faculty, for which 600,000 francs had been left by M. Bouisson, who had been a professor of pathology in the University. The life-rent of this money was assigned to his wife, but she renounced her claim in order to inaugurate her husband's benefaction at the Sexcentenary. This event alone is significant of the enthusiasm of the whole occasion. In the evening the University authorities held a reception, which was fol-

lowed by a reception held by the Students' Association. The town was magnificently illuminated, and the band of the 122nd Regiment contributed to the musical part of the day's programme.

Next day the President of the Republic arrived. He was received in great state at the station, and had a triumphal march through the streets to the Prefecture. The event was reckoned of such importance that the population was augmented to 250,000. The President's first duties were devoted the students—a significant demonstration of the strong undergraduate element of the celebrations. First he decorated the President of the Students' Association, a medical student, with the order of the *palmes académiques*, and then presented the Association with a flag given by a friend of the University. Then followed a procession along the Boulevard du Peyrou—on which 8000 francs had been spent for decoration—to the Grand Municipal Theatre, where M. Croiset, the Professor of Greek, delivered an oration dealing with the history of the University. In the evening an immense banquet in honour of M. Carnot was held in the Hippodrome.

The third day witnessed a great number of popular *fêtes* and flower and country dances in the suburbs. The President visited the Institute of Botany, which possesses the oldest botanical garden in France ; the city hospital, and the beautiful garden of the School of Agriculture. In the evening there was a

Représentation de Gala at the Grand Theatre, given by the Mayor in honour of the students. The grand opera "Patrie," written by Sardou, was performed, several operatic stars from Paris having gone south to take a part. During an interval, an ode, written in honour of the sixth centenary, was read by the great actor, M. Mounet-Sully. A choir of students also sang *L'Hymne aux Étudiants de Montpellier*.

The great day of the celebrations was Sunday, when a great historical procession of the sixteenth century took place in honour of Rabelais, and of Rondelet, who was Professor of Anatomy at Montpellier in the 16th century, and was burlesqued by Rabelais, under the name of Rondibilis; both received their doctorates from Montpellier in 1537. In this procession 520 persons, 230 horses, and five enormous chariots took part. "The costumes," writes an Edinburgh delegate, "were genuine, and must have cost a large sum of money, and it would be impossible to describe their magnificence—the 'char de Rabelais' was drawn by six horses, directed by three postilions; it consisted of an immense inkstand six feet high, with a pen and other accessories, with two students in front dressed in the costumes of Rabelais and Rondelet, while on the back of the car were grouped the principal personages of Rabelais' works—Gargantua, Pantagruel, &c. The 'chariot of the six centuries' carried twelve professors, arranged in groups of two, and dressed in costumes

representative of Medicine from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century, and was preceded by twelve soldiers on horseback, each pair arrayed in the dress of its epoch. An interesting feature of the procession was the execution of a country dance in front of the chief houses by about fifty peasant girls and young men, dressed in very pretty costumes of the sixteenth century."

The last day of all was devoted entirely to the students. By special train the students travelled to Palavas, a fashionable seaside resort, and thence by a canal—along the banks of which the inhabitants turned out to welcome the visitors—to the quaint old town of Aigues-Mortes, where the Mayor received them. At Aigues-Mortes, the students danced to their heart's content with the country girls, returning in the afternoon to Palavas, to an immense students' banquet, held in a large pavilion temporarily erected on the beach. Here they were addressed by M. Lavisse of the Sorbonne, who is taking such a prominent part in transforming the University system in France. After the banquet, a great display took place, the enthusiasm knowing no bounds. Thus, the *fêtes*, which began with the presentation of a banner to the students, ended with a student demonstration.

The literature of the Sexcentenary was exhaustive. To celebrate the occasion the Cartulary of the University was printed. A most elaborate history of the *fêtes* was published last year, containing

hundreds of portraits of those taking part in any way in the celebrations, besides views of the chief ceremonies. The students also issued an account of their doings, and various collateral publications appeared. A commemorative medal was struck for the occasion. It is small, and its design hardly worthy of the reputation of modern French art. Obverse: a winged figure inscribing on a tablet the figures "1289-1889," with the appropriate motto, "Praeteriti memor, futuri secura." Reverse: the legend, "Anno MDCCCXC Universitas Montispessulani memoriam conditi septimo ante saeculo studii generalis solemni festo celebravit."

HEIDELBERG.

The University of Heidelberg celebrated its five hundredth anniversary in August, 1886. Its past and its present history may justly claim an international interest, and that interest found expression at the Quincentenary. To Germany itself, Heidelberg University is of first-rate importance, for it is the oldest existing University in the German Empire. A University had been founded at Erfurt in 1379, but it was suppressed in 1816. During its long career Heidelberg has been primarily a State, not a Church, institution. It was founded in 1386 by the Elector Ruprecht I., Pope Urban VI. granting the necessary bull, which framed the constitution on the model of Paris, and supplying all the Faculties except Civil Law. No mediæval University, it has been said, achieved a more rapid and permanent success. Its international interest dates from the time when it became the stronghold of Protestant learning, Melancthon and Luther taking part in its theological discussions. Then the famous Heidelberg catechism was drawn up by its theologians, and for the time it became the hub of the theological world. Its modern history dates from 1803, when the Grand Duke Charles Frederick reorganised it. The work

of the two Princes—the founder and the remodeller—is preserved in the name by which the University is known, namely, "Ruperto-Carola"; and the State connection is still marked by the fact that the Grand Duke of Baden is its Rector Magnificentissimus. If the past history of Heidelberg has been of international interest, no less is its present career, for no Continental University attracts so many foreigners—especially English and American—as Heidelberg.

Preparations for the occasion began four or five years before the actual year of the Quincentenary. The circumstances are very similar to those which characterised the rejoicings at Montpellier, and which will also characterise the occasion in Aberdeen University. That is to say, in the early eighties Heidelberg had been extending and restoring its buildings, 160,000 marks having been spent on this work. A special building (*die Festhalle*) was actually erected for the ceremonies at a cost of 25,000 marks, and in all 97,000 marks were spent on the centenary celebrations, the Town Council supplying 18,000 in three yearly instalments. Heidelberg, from its picturesque position, naturally lends itself to such celebrations, and the town's people, no less than the University authorities, joined heartily in making the festivals a success. Each householder, says a visitor, seemed to vie with his neighbour in putting out the largest amount of bunting. The interest was by no means spasmodic or temporary. Im-

mediately before the ceremonies, public interest was worked up to the highest pitch by the issue of a newspaper—"Ruperto Carola; Illustrirte Fest-Chronik von V. Säcular-Feier der Universität Heidelberg"—which in its earlier issues gave a history of the University, and the preparations for the Quincentenary; later, chronicling the actual proceedings of the occasion; and actually appearing for three months after the rejoicings. All manner of items relative to the occasion were included, both in prose and verse, and the value of this handsome publication was greatly enhanced by a series of beautiful illustrations.

The rejoicings began on Monday, August 2nd, and continued until the following Sunday. Some idea of the importance attached to the rejoicings may be gathered from the fact that during the week 450 passenger trains brought 120,000 people to Heidelberg, which has a population of about 27,000 souls; while over 6000 are officially chronicled as being — to use the German epithet — takers - part - in - the - festival. Lodgings, of course, were at a premium. Nearly all the important Universities of the world sent delegates — Mr Bryce representing Oxford. It need scarcely be said that, as in Bologna and Montpellier, the Crown was represented, the Crown Prince Frederick and his wife representing the Emperor—who sent an address of welcome—while several Grand Dukes and German noblemen were present.

The ceremonies began with the reception of

the guests by the Mayor, 6000 persons being present. A male choir opened the proceedings with a special anthem, followed by a welcoming speech from the Mayor, after which more music was heard, and beer was consumed, in what to us would seem incredible quantities, especially by the students and the crowd of graduates who had returned to honour their Alma Mater.

The real work began on the morning of the second day, when a thanksgiving service was held in the famous old Church of the Holy Ghost, the history of which is closely intertwined with the career of the University. The feature of this ceremony, as might be supposed, was the music, the magnificent choral singing appealing to the large congregation as such music rarely does. An impressive sermon was preached by the Dean of the Divinity Faculty. A reception held by the University authorities in the Grand Hall of the University, an imposing oak panelled and ceiled chamber, followed. A brilliant assemblage crowded the chamber, and were welcomed by the Rector Magnificentissimus. Then the Crown Prince read the address of welcome from his father, lauding the effort put forth by the University to bring together Germans from all parts of the Fatherland, and to foster a faith in that national unity, which was Germany's safeguard and strength. The delegates then delivered their addresses, the Pope's Nuncio presenting the catalogue of the library of the University, which was sent to Rome—

where it has remained ever since—when Tilly sacked Heidelberg in 1622. During the proceedings, the students' choir sang Mendelssohn's Festgesang. In the evening, the Crown Prince and Princess and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden held a reception in the grand old castle. This "Schlossfest" was magnificent, the whole outline of the castle being illuminated, so that the building seemed hung midway between heaven and earth.

On the third day a great ceremony was held in the Church of the Holy Ghost, when Professor Kuno Fischer delivered a commemoration speech dealing with the history of the University. The speech lasted three hours, and, between its voluminousness and the heat, the Crown Prince fell fast asleep! The musical element, however, was not absent, the Hallelujah Chorus opening, and Mendelssohn's Lobgesang closing, the proceedings. This was followed by a banquet in the Museum, where the Crown Prince presided over 500 guests. There were no replies to the toasts—an excellent precedent. A torchlight procession by the students closed the day's work. A German torchlight procession is a much more picturesque sight than with us. On this occasion mounted students, in all the glory of their corps, preceded the 2000 torches that were seen to wind their way along the banks of the Neckar, while six brass bands, to say nothing of standard-bearers, appeared at intervals in the procession. The orthodox ceremony at all

centenaries — the conferring of honorary degrees—was performed in the Church of the Holy Ghost on Thursday. The Grand Duke of Baden received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin) was made a Doctor of Medicine!

All such celebrations have a climax, differing, of course, in different places. The climax at Heidelberg was the historical procession or carnival, which took place on Friday. The procession had been in preparation for a whole year, Professor Hoff of Carlsruhe designing the costumes and arranging the groups. Though a start was not made until nine o'clock, the streets were crowded by four, special trains having brought thousands of visitors into the town. Grand stands were erected along the route, while some people actually took off the tiles of their houses and peered from the roof on the scene below. The streets were gorgeously decorated, and the public enthusiasm knew no bounds. The groups illustrated the rise and progress of the University and the town. "A group of special interest to Scotsmen," says a visitor, "was that representing the entry of the Elector Frederick V., accompanied by his consort, Princess Elizabeth (daughter of James I. and VI.), on the 17th June, 1613. This was one of the most effective groups in the whole procession, the Princess (who was very appropriately represented by an English lady) looking her character in her rich costume." The proces-

sion included 930 persons—190 gentlemen and 37 ladies on horseback, and 50 mounted trumpeters, while on foot and in waggons there were 384 gentlemen, 100 ladies, 34 pages, 75 children, and 60 musicians. There were 14 triumphal chariots, and over 500 horses. The cost was over 120,000 marks. The processionists bore the cost of their own costumes. This eventful day closed with a monster "Kommers," which was held by the students, the Crown Prince attending.

On Saturday the Castle was again illuminated, but in such a way as had never been seen before. Photographs of the scene show the building one mass of light, standing out against the darkness of the night. The proceedings closed on Sunday evening with a masked ball in the Museum and gardens attached.

The literature of the centenary was copious and valuable, the teaching staff contributing largely to it. Professor Winkelmann edited the "Urkundenbuch" of the University; Professor Toepke the "Matriculation Lists"; Professor Kuno Fischer's address was reprinted under the title "Festrede." Privatdocent Thorbecke wrote on "Die älteste Zeit der Univ. Heidelb." The special journal which was issued, "Ruperto-Carola," has already been noticed.

A large and very handsome medal was struck to commemorate the celebration. On the obverse is the head of the reigning Grand Duke Frederic of Baden, finely-executed in bold relief. On the reverse the Genius of

Heidelberg upholds two medallions, the dexter with the head of the founder of the University, the Elector Ruprecht I., the sinister with that of its re-organiser, the first Grand Duke Charles Frederic. Behind, in faint outline, appears the castle of Heidelberg. Below is the legend—"Saeculum sextum pie auspicatur A.D. MDCCCLXXXVI." (See frontispiece.)

UPSALA.

The University of Upsala celebrated its Quater-centenary in September, 1877. The decade which saw its foundation was a memorable one in University annals, for in the same year the Universities of Innsbrück, in Austria, and of Tübingen, in Germany, were established, while in the following year the University of Copenhagen arose. The year 1472 had seen the foundation of the Universities of Bordeaux and Munich, and 1474 that of Saragossa. The celebration at Upsala is of much value to Aberdeen academicals—first, because it marked, like Aberdeen, a Quater-centenary; and then because the conditions of the country and the national life are far more approximate to ours than is the case in the three Universities already described.

Little as it is known, the great University of Sweden has a peculiar interest to Scotchmen. Like Aberdeen University, founded seventeen years later, it was modelled on the University systems of Paris and Bologna. Here is a basis in common. Then, the whole trend of national life in the two countries has run pretty much on the same lines, and thus we find that Upsala has, like the Scotch Universities, always been a national institution,

where the poor, as well as the rich, have received the best education that the State could afford. Like its Scotch allies, it also leaves the student unfettered as to lodgings or dress. But it has far outstripped them in its democratic tendencies. It gives its instruction absolutely free. We have stopped short at the half-way house of the elementary schools. Again, it has long admitted women on the same footing as men to all the Faculties save Divinity and Law. We are only tentatively entering this stage, and, even with the facilities now offered to women under the regulations of the Universities Commission, it is not likely that women will largely avail themselves of the new conditions before the century has vanished. Perhaps the greatest son of Upsala is Linnaeus ; but the University has been content to devote itself more to popular education than to the production of such specialists as make the German Universities the pioneers in almost every region of thought.

It is the custom to regard Sweden and its people as primitive. The Quater-centenary celebrations, which lasted from 4th to 7th September, 1877, bear out this popular belief. Three hundred odd representatives came from other Universities and learned societies to honour the occasion, including the King and the Crown Prince of Sweden. The guests were welcomed in a peculiarly primitive way —at the railway station, where they were met by the students and by Count Hamilton, who

was the Chancellor of the University and one of the representatives from Parliament. He addressed a welcome to the strangers partly in Swedish and partly in French. Swedish students, as becomes a nation which has given Jenny Lind and Christine Nilsson to the world, are very musical, and they have great choral societies, which give performances from time to time. During the celebrations these choirs played a prominent part, and they helped Count Hamilton to welcome the guests at the station, where they marshalled the procession.

On the second day, an imposing procession was made in the morning from the Carolina Rediviva, which contains the magnificent library of Upsala, to the Cathedral, where the King was formally received by the Rector. The students were ranged round the building with drooping banners, set off by the academic costumes of the various representatives. Then the Archbishop of Upsala, who, like the Bishop of Aberdeen in days gone by, is Vice-Chancellor of the University, preached a short sermon, while the students sang a cantata composed for the occasion. This was followed by the delivery of short addresses in various languages — including English, in which Professor Balfour, Edinburgh, spoke— from several of the foreign representatives. The Cathedral service was followed in the afternoon by dinner, given by the University in the Botanic Gardens. King Oscar presided, and announced a

gift of 40,000 kroner (about 2000 guineas) for the encouragement of scientific inquiry. In the evening the townsfolk joined in the festivities by illuminating the town, while the students threw open to the public the club houses of the thirteen "Nations."

The third day was occupied with the conferring of degrees, both on the ordinary graduates and on some of the distinguished strangers. This ceremony took place in the Cathedral, where another cantata, specially written for the occasion, was sung by the students' choir. The LL.D.'s were capped with a "veritable wreath of laurel, to which was also added a ring of gold"; and as each graduate was capped a piece of ordnance was fired from the Castle. A graduation dinner followed the capping ceremony in the Botanic Gardens, 1600 guests being present, and every table having a student marshal as a sort of honorary waiter. A number of speeches were delivered to the public, who visited the Gardens in great numbers, the speechmaking being lightened by songs from the students. As darkness closed in on the feast, the students—1000 strong—held a torchlight procession, marching with banners and led by their choir to the Castle to pay their respects to the King. The fourth day was signalised by a concert from the students' choir and a ball given by the townsfolk. The proceedings may seem primitive, but they were very hearty and effective — crown, town, and gown joining

enthusiastically to make the Quater-centenary a success.

A detailed account of the celebration will be found in "Upsala Universitets Fyrahundraärs Jubelfest," published at Stockholm in 1879, which contains also the "Festdikter," poems in honour of the centenary; the "Votivtaflor," congratulatory addresses; and sketch biographies of all the honorary graduates.

The commemoration medal is small but effective. Obverse: profile of King Oscar II. Reverse: the Genius of Upsala seated, dexter hand holding aloft a lamp, sinister hand resting on a shield bearing the arms of Sweden; a bat flying away in background; around: "Ex tenebris per umbras ad lucem" at foot: "Peracta quatuor secula celebravit Universitas Upsaliensis. MDCCCLXXVII." (See frontispiece.)

LEYDEN.

The historic University of Leyden celebrated its Tercentenary in February, 1875. Professor Mahaffy has said that Leyden is "the most celebrated and the most meritorious University of Europe. There is no other centre of education which has so often been the home of the first man of his day." Be that as it may, there can be little doubt that to the inhabitants of the town of Leyden and to Holland as a nation, the University is of the very highest interest—even affection—for the story of its foundation is intimately bound up with their history as a free country; while to the rest of the world it is important as a landmark in the struggle for freedom of thought.

The foundation of Leyden University takes us back to those brave days when the Netherlands were engaged in their heroic struggle, maintained against desperate odds to throw off the bitter bondage of Spain, and all that was typified therein. In 1574, the town of Leyden was twice besieged by the Spaniards. The second siege lasted from May 26th to October 3rd. Victory fell to the citizens, who, in the height of their patriotism chose what they considered the least of two evils, by cutting the great dykes protecting their city from the inroads of the sea. The

siege was turned into a sea fight, in which the Spaniards had no chance against the hardy seamen of the Netherlands. The town was saved from the invader, and the States of Holland, to commemorate the event, founded in the following year, 1575, the University, richly endowing it, and finding the most eminent scholars to direct its career. Few Universities can trace their origin to such an event. Most of the older Universities of modern Europe — Aberdeen affording a typical example—had been founded either by the Roman Catholic Church or with the direct approval of the Church. Leyden was the outcome of a movement antagonistic to that Church, and it owed its success to the revolt embodied in the Reformation. The bondage imposed by the Church on all kinds of thought had driven the greatest thinkers of the time from their own countries to such an asylum as Holland, where the new movement, finding voice in a University system, afforded the one channel available at the time for the thought suppressed in the countries where the Church was still all-powerful. Other Universities sprang up in rapid succession all over Holland—Franeker and Harderwijk (both suppressed in 1815), Groningen and Utrecht. Thus equipped, Holland, as Mr Thorold Rogers has remarked, taught modern Europe nearly all the modern arts. "It instructed communities in progressive and rational agriculture. It was the pioneer in navigation and discovery;

and, according to the lights of the age, was the founder of intelligent commerce. The presses of Holland put forth more books than all the rest of Europe did. It had the most learned scholars. It was the foremost in physical research, in rational medicine. It instructed statesmen in finance, traders in banking and credit, philosophers in the speculative sciences. For a long time that little storm-vexed nook of North-Western Europe was the University of the civilised world, the centre of European trade, the admiration, the envy, the example of nations." In this educative influence, Leyden, the oldest of the Dutch Universities, took its full share.

Leyden has an interest for the Aberdonian, for his ancestors figured prominently in its early history. At the time when their own University was able to give them little more than the elements of knowledge, and that perhaps not of the most advanced type, the most able Aberdonians found their way to many Continental Universities—among them, Leyden. Thus, Gilbert Jack, born at Aberdeen in the very year of the gallant defence of Leyden, became the first Professor of Metaphysics in the University founded to commemorate that event. Again, Alexander Blackwell, brother of the Principal of that name, William Dun, John Strachan, and, in fact, scores of other Aberdeen scholars, availed themselves of the scholarship of this historic University.

The outside world was not slow to recognise the importance of the Tercentenary. An invita-

tion, in Dutch and in Latin, sent to other Universities, summoned representatives from all parts of Europe—"Orientalists, Hellenists, Latinists, Historians, Philosophers, Physiologists, Jurists, Theologians, all men of mark in the world," in fact. As at the celebrations at Upsala, the students met the delegates on their arrival in the town, and marching under a banner which the ladies of the town had presented to them, they conducted their visitors to the University in a triumphal procession.

The celebrations lasted for no less than six days. With much appropriateness, they were led off by a tribute to the Church which had had so much to do with the events leading to the foundation of the University. On a Sunday a sermon was preached in the great Church of St Peter to a congregation of two thousand people. The week that followed was one long series of festivities. The townsfolk, as became a people commemorating an event so closely connected with their own municipal history, decorated the town with banners and floral decorations—foreign flags fluttering above the houses where the professors were entertaining the distinguished representatives of the respective nations. Then, the Burgomaster, as head of the municipality, gave a great state banquet, where a great many speeches—the fashion of speech-making being "universal in Holland"—were delivered in diverse tongues and in diverse manners. Indeed, says Pro-

fessor Mahaffy, who represented Dublin University on the occasion, "but for the absence of one most important personage, it seemed a veritable Day of Pentecost." Nor did the townsfolk's jubilation stop here, for they entertained their academic guests with concerts and operatic performances.

The Tercentenary of a University, founded, as has been seen, to mark the gallantry of the citizens, was appropriately a matter of great congratulation to the townsfolk ; and no less to the State itself. The King and Queen went specially to Leyden, and held a splendid reception ; while Prince Frederick, His Majesty's uncle, gave a gorgeous State dinner in his palace, the Huis de Pauw.

Crown and town having thus celebrated the event, the gown, the University itself, was, it need hardly be said, lavish in its festivities. One of these was a State dinner given by the University authorities. But the most notable ceremonies were three State speeches. The first of these was delivered in the Church of St Peter by the outgoing Rector. The second was made in the Senate-house, where the foreign representatives presented the addresses of congratulation from the countries and institutions of which they were the ambassadors. The third state speech was delivered on the third day of the celebrations by the incoming Rector, when a number of honorary degrees were conferred on the strangers — Professor Jowett and Dr

Martineau receiving a theological degree. The University of Leyden gives theology a much broader latitude than we, as the recipients of these honorary degrees show.

These are the main receptions given by the University authorities, but the students themselves, a body some 800 strong, joined heartily in the hospitalities of the day. They gave several receptions, to wind up the festivities of each day—receptions of the most informal kind, and yet carried out with the greatest care and courtesy. Perhaps the most important of these receptions was that of the great undergraduate club, called the Minerva, which entertained the strangers to a smoking symposium. Speeches were made in Latin, Dutch, French, English, and German. At the coming celebrations in Aberdeen the students will undoubtedly take a share, but—one may re-echo Professor Mahaffy—"Imagine speeches in five languages addressed to our students! Imagine them making speeches in Latin or in German!" These Dutch students showed themselves "hospitable, generous, enthusiastic, and always gentlemen." Can one always say as much of the much-praised hard-working Aberdeen student?

A historical procession was—almost of necessity in a town like Leyden—one of the greatest features in the rejoicings. Unlike other Continental demonstrations of the kind, it was international, probably as a mark of respect to the strangers present. Among the personages represented were William the Silent—on

whose head the Queen caused a wreath of laurel to be placed—Voltaire, Milton, Locke, Goldsmith, and Fielding.

A great mass of literature was published to mark the occasion. Most remarkable among it was a Register of all the Students of the University from its foundation, edited by the Chief Librarian. In this great tome one constantly comes across the names of those Scotchmen—including many Aberdonians—who in the early periods of the history of the University availed themselves of the resources which Leyden offered. It is noteworthy that the name of most frequent occurrence among the English-speaking students is that of Gordon, which is found thirty times. Of Forbeses there are twenty-two, of Leslies twelve. There also appeared an interesting Calendar or Almanack having all the remarkable events in the history of the University arranged under their respective days of the year.

The centenary medal was small, and without much originality of design. Obverse: an erect female figure, in dexter hand a torch; at sides "Quacumque incedo pello tenebras." Reverse: the legend "Regnante Guilielmo III. in feriis trisaecularib. Universitatis Lugd. Bat. a Guilielmo I. conditae curatores hunc nummum f. c."

EDINBURGH.

To Scotchmen the Tercentenary celebrations which took place at Edinburgh in April, 1884, necessarily eclipse the similar rejoicings in the Universities of other countries. The proceedings were unique in Scotland. Indeed, at the time it was set down in certain quarters to be the veriest presumption for Edinburgh to flare its trumpets in jubilation over the three-hundredth anniversary of the youngest of the Scottish Universities. Far from being condemned, however, the academic authorities in Edinburgh deserve credit for being the first in Scotland to follow the example set so brilliantly by our Continental neighbours. Having made the experiment, and made it successfully, they practically paved the way for the sister Scottish Universities to follow suit, as Aberdeen now proposes to do. Viewed in this light, these celebrations stand as an encouragement and as a guide to Aberdeen, which exists under conditions more like those in Edinburgh than in any of the Universities yet described.

The Edinburgh College, like our own Marischal College, and also like Leyden University, owed its origin and progress to influences directly antagonistic to the conditions under which the three ancient Scottish Universities arose. These latter had all been

founded by Roman Catholic churchmen, and like other Universities based on the approval of the Papal Bull, had been modelled on the Universities of Bologna and Paris. It is somewhat curious that the towns of St Andrews, Glasgow, and Old Aberdeen, insignificant as all were at the time, had been equipped with Universities a century before the capital received its College. The reformed religion gave Edinburgh the opportunity of asserting itself. In 1560 the Town Council of Edinburgh adopted a resolution approving of the proposal for Parliament to deal with the "edifeing of Hospitals, Universities, Colleges, and Schools," which the Presbyterian Church, following the example of its opponent, set about accomplishing. Twenty-three years later the Council carried out its scheme and established the College that was yet to blossom into a University, and was to eclipse in size any of the three older Universities. Its start was humble enough.

"It had no array of Faculties, no exclusive privileges, no Rectorial courts of justice, no graces of architecture, no academical costumes, no imposing ceremonies. It was created as a simple College, with one master or regent to teach its 60 or 70 students, and was housed in very homely buildings." Founded by the Town Council, it was governed very largely by the Town Council, while the three Universities, following on their Continental models, had been founded entirely apart from the municipal body, and carried on without its

aid—in fact, in some cases directly opposed to it, the University being responsible for the conduct of its members. It is worth noting that the Scottish Universities Act of 1889 has made all the Universities avail themselves of Town Council supervision, so that the influences at work in the establishment of Edinburgh may be said to have won the day.

The celebrations at the Tercentenary lasted four days—15th to 18th April. The proceedings were fitly led off on the morning of the first day by the capping of the non-honorary graduates in Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, and Divinity, which followed in ordinary course upon the close of the winter session; with which period of the academic year, when alone the students of all the Faculties are in residence, the centenary celebration had been most happily made to coincide. A proposal to hold the festivities in summer had been rejected by the Senatus on the ground that "almost all the students would then be absent from town." The Chancellor, who conferred the degrees in person, was accompanied by several of the visitors, including Mr Robert Browning and Professor Max Muller. Professor Charteris delivered the customary address. The keynote, however, of the Tercentenary was naturally the strong municipal character of the rejoicings. In the evening the Provost and Magistrates—not the University authorities—welcomed the strangers at a gigantic reception in the Museum of Science and Art, some 4000 invitations being

issued. Two academic functions followed—a torchlight procession by the students, and a supper to the Lord Rector, Sir Stafford Northcote, by the Cap and Gown Club.

The second day was opened very appropriately by a recognition by the Church which really gave birth to the University, Professor Flint preaching in St Giles' Cathedral. This was followed by the first separate recognition of the University authorities, the Principal and the professors of the Medical Faculty entertaining some 550 of the guests to luncheon, and later in the day the entire professoriate gave a magnificent conversazione. Two other events took place in this second day, given by the undergraduates. There was a dramatic entertainment by the students in the Theatre Royal, Andrew Halliday's "King: Scots" being presented; and a ball in the evening; while Sir Herbert Oakley gave an organ recital in the afternoon.

The great day of the celebration was the Thursday, when the Tercentenary Festival was given in the United Presbyterian Synod Hall. On this occasion the University received its guests, every European state being represented except Spain, Turkey and Greece; but India, Canada, the United States, Africa, Australia, Chili, and Japan more than filled the European vacancies. Never before in Scotland, and seldom elsewhere in other countries, have so many of the acknowledged kings of Philosophy and Literature, of Science and Art, been assembled under one roof. The only figure [illegible]

teristic of foreign celebrations, but absent on this occasion, was the presence of some member of the Royal Family. The festival began with the reception of the delegates by the Chancellor, Lord President Inglis, most of the delegates presenting addresses of congratulation. Professor W. D. Geddes, representing Aberdeen University, was the first to appear. Then followed the conferring of the honorary degrees, seventeen scholars being presented for the D.D. degree, and over a hundred and twenty for the LL.D. The festival was closed with a speech by the Chancellor. On this third day the Royal College of Physicians, the Faculty of Advocates, and the Royal Medical Society honoured the occasion by luncheons or receptions. The celebrations were crowned in the evening by a gorgeous banquet in the Drill Hall, over 1000 guests being present. Speeches were delivered, among others, by M. Pasteur, Lord Rosebery, the Bishop of Durham (Dr Lightfoot), Sir Lyon Playfair, Count Saffi (representing Bologna University), Professor Jowett, Sir Henry Maine, Canon Westcott, Professor Virchow, Mr J. R. Lowell, Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir John Lubbock, and Sir J. F. Stephen.

The last day was essentially an undergraduate day, the Students' Representative Council (to whom great credit must be accorded for the complete success of all their arrangements) holding a reception in the U.P. Synod Hall, at which Mr Lowell, M. de Lesseps, M. Pasteur, Professor Virchow,

Professor Laveleye, and Professor Helmholtz addressed the students, and Mr Robert Browning made his only recorded public speech. The University Musical Society gave a concert in the Music Hall, and the students closed the proceedings of the week with a great symposium, at which 2000 guests were present. During the day the Royal College of Surgeons and the Royal Scottish Academy had given a breakfast and held a reception respectively, while in the evening a magnificent display of fireworks was held, in which the townsfolk enthusiastically joined. Few University celebrations have been of so all-round a character as those at Edinburgh in 1884. None has been more fortunate in its president. It is difficult to imagine a chairman at once more scholarly and more genial, more full of admirable wisdom, and more youthful in spirit than was the elected head of the students, the Lord Rector, Sir Stafford Northcote.

The centenary medal was hardly worthy of the occasion, suggesting too much the ordinary class medal. Obverse—The University armorial bearings; reverse—within a border of thistles the legend "Universitas Academica Edinburgensis annum trecentesimum feliciter exactum celebrat A.D. MDCCCLXXXIV."

The literary products were very varied, and, as indicating what should be expected from Aberdeen in 1895, may be described somewhat in detail. The publication of a List of Graduates, a feature of the celebra-

tions at Bologna, Heidelberg, Leyden, and elsewhere, had been rendered unnecessary by the action of the Bannatyne Club, which in 1858 had printed, under the editorship of David Laing, a "Catalogue of Graduates of the University of Edinburgh." It is satisfactory, in view of our own approaching quatercentenary, to note that the New Spalding Club proposes to print, as one of its issues for next year, the Roll of Graduates of Aberdeen University.

The book of most pretension that appeared in connection with the Edinburgh celebrations was Sir Alexander Grant's "Story of the University." This work has been described as "a pamphlet in two volumes," and certainly bears evidence that its preparation was unduly hurried, and was a task not altogether congenial to the learned editor. Aberdeen University has undoubtedly a man better qualified for a work of the kind in Sir William Geddes, who, moreover, would have his materials to hand in the published "Fasti" of King's and Marischal Colleges. A handsome quarto volume, entitled "Quasi Cursores," gave forty-two etched portraits (tinged with caricature) by W. Hole, A.R.S.A., of all the professors and other high dignitaries of the University in office at the time of the celebration. With the assistance of our townsman, the President of the Royal Scottish Academy, always ungrudgingly given to local schemes, Aberdeen need not fear to invite comparison in a similar work.

The official "Records of the Tercentenary

Festival," published under authority of the Senatus, contained not merely a full account of the proceedings, but the text of all the congratulatory addresses received from foreign Universities, and of the votes of thanks accorded by the Senatus to individuals and public bodies. The terms of one of the latter are instructive:—"The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh resolve to tender cordial thanks to those students of the University who took part in the recent Tercentenary Festival. The success and the charm of that Festival were greatly due to the co-operation of the students, under the able direction of the Executive Committee of their Representative Council, to the entertainments provided by them for the guests, to the meeting with foreign delegates which they organised, to their enthusiastic reception of distinguished savants, and to the admirable spirit which throughout the Festival they exhibited. The Senatus express a hope that this great historical occasion may be the commencement of a new corporate life among the students of the University; and that out of it arrangements may follow which will tend to increase the comfort and convenience of the students, and to draw them more closely to each other in social and intellectual relations." The expectation herein expressed has, in Edinburgh, been most amply realised in the admirably-equipped Union which the students of the present day enjoy. In Aberdeen the formal opening of the building which undergraduates will owe to the munifi-

cent generosity of Mr Charles Mitchell, of Newcastle, will, it may be hoped, coincide with the celebration of the Quatercentenary.

A "Short Account of the Tercentenary Festival," edited by Mr R. Sydney Marsden, a member of the Students' Representative Council, consisted mainly of a reprint of excellent reports that appeared during the festivities in the pages of the "Scotsman." A series of graphic articles "On the Rise and Progress of Edinburgh University," by Mr John Harrison, was republished from the same newspaper under the title of "Our Tounis Colledge." Mr (now Professor) Patrick Geddes edited "Viri Illustres," a terse account of all the University's most famous sons—famous in Philosophy and Science, in Literature, in Art, or in Public Life—and of their contributions to the world's progress. "The essence of our Tercentenary celebration," says Mr Geddes in his Preface, "lies neither in pageant, feast, nor holiday, neither in the distribution of academic honours, nor in the international congress of illustrious men, natural and fitting accompaniments though all these are; but wholly in the commemoration of the past, in the reverent remembrance of the lives and labours of those bygone generations, to whom, seldom though we acknowledge it, we owe, alike for our institutions and our culture, a debt so infinitely vaster than to our own."

DUBLIN.

Though Dublin University, as it stands, was founded only three hundred years ago, its conception dates back to 1320, when Alexander de Buknor, Archbishop of Dublin, obtained the necessary Bull from Pope John XXII., and set up a University in St Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. The unhappy internal state of Ireland—'twas ever thus—soon killed the prelate's scheme, as it was destined to do again before the University was set in motion. The next scheme was formulated two and a half centuries later, when Sir John Perrot, Lord Deputy of Ireland, proposed to dissolve St Patrick's Cathedral, and appropriate the funds for the maintenance of two Universities. On this occasion the opposing element was de Buknor's successor in the Archiepiscopal chair. Queen Elizabeth, however, was desirous of establishing a University, and the Archbishop, wishful to gratify Her Majesty, petitioned for a University on the site of an old Augustinian monastery, suppressed by Henry VIII. In 1591 the Queen granted his request. The following year saw the first stone of the buildings—the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity—duly laid, and a year later the first students were admitted, with the Archbishop (Loftus) as Provost. The troubles of the University were by no

means over. Civil war nearly put an end to the venture, and lack of funds almost exterminated it. At one time the buildings were transformed partly into a barracks, and partly into a prison. But gradually the difficulties were got over, and the first centenary commemoration in 1693 saw the institution prospering, while the second was signalised by degrees being granted to Roman Catholics.

The Tercentenary celebrations were held on 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th July, 1892. Almost every European Power was represented, together with all the home Universities—Sir William Geddes and Dr Danson representing the Senatus of Aberdeen University, and Mr Alexander Don, M.A., the Students' Representative Council.

In more respects than one the festivities resembled those of foreign countries more than anything that has been seen at home. On the morning of the opening day the Provost of the University, Dr Salmon, received the delegates in the Examination Hall, from which a procession, headed by the band of the Sussex Regiment, and brought up by the band of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, marched, 1200 strong, to St Patrick's Cathedral. During all the celebrations the students occupied a prominent position, and in the procession they followed the first band. The Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Zetland, escorted by a troop of the 10th Hussars, also attended the service. A historical kind of sermon was preached by the Dean of St Patrick's. In the afternoon a garden party was held in the

Fellows' Garden, when the University Choral Society sang a number of songs under a picturesque old mulberry tree, music also being supplied by the bands of the 10th Hussars and the Royal Irish Constabulary. In the evening the fellows, professors, and students gave a dinner, at which toasts were replied to by four of the nationalities represented, namely Holland, Germany, Austria, and Italy. This was followed by the performance of the Tercentenary Ode, written by Professor Savage Armstrong, the Irish Poet Laureate, set to music by Sir Robert Stewart, Professor of Music in the University, and sung by the University Choral Society, Mr Barton M'Guckin giving a solo. And yet the festivities were not over, for the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a magnificent reception, which closed the first day's proceedings. During the day a cricket match had been begun by teams representing Dublin and Cambridge Universities. It is also worth noting that the polling for a Parliamentary member to the University took place on this first eventful day.

The great event of the second day was the conferring of the honorary degrees, a ceremony rendered somewhat novel by Mr Henry Irving being made an LL.D., this being the first occasion in this country of an actor—the erstwhile "vagabond" of the statute book—receiving such recognition. When Dr Irving left the graduation hall he was carried shoulder-high by the students across the quadrangle. In the afternoon the Lord-

Lieutenant gave a garden party at the Vice-regal Lodge in the Phœnix Park, and in the evening a University banquet was held, Mr Lecky and Sir Frederick Leighton, among others, delivering speeches. The students held a smoking concert on their own account. "The smoker," says the Aberdeen student delegate, "only lasted twenty minutes, and the estimated breakage of glasses alone was fourteen dozen. Such a smoker I never saw before, and one such may well do for a lifetime. The College square had more the semblance of a battle-field than anything else I have ever seen." This may explain the keen appreciation of Dr Mahaffy, Professor of Ancient History in the University, for the very different conduct which characterised the Leyden students during their festivities.

The third day was inaugurated by another gorgeous procession to the Leinster Hall, where the congratulatory addresses were presented by the delegates from foreign Universities. A pleasing part in the ceremony," says Mr Don, "was the playing of national anthems by a band stationed far back in the orchestra in an artificial shrubbery. As each country's delegate came up, the country's national hymn was played. It was a sight in itself to see our noble and venerable Principal stately marching to the notes of 'In the Garb of Old Gaul,' preceded by his mace-bearer [the sacrist of King's College] and followed by Dr Myers Danson. On the platform behind the Chan-

cellor was a box or chest which, from its apparent size, could have been little short of 100 cubic feet, and into which were dropped all the addresses." Lord Wolseley gave a garden party in the afternoon at his official residence, Kilmainham Hospital. Then followed a special performance in the Gaiety Theatre—on which occasion the public were not admitted—when a "college one-act play," entitled, "Botany Bay," by Dr R. H. Woods and Mr C. W. Hamilton, was performed, followed by the screen scene in the "School for Scandal," with a special prologue, and "The Rivals," in which Mr and Mrs Edward Compton and their company appeared. The performance was repeated on the Saturday afternoon, while on the Friday Mr and Mrs Compton took their benefit with a special triple bill, in which the most interesting item was a play called "Oliver Goldsmith," written for the Tercentenary by Mr Frankfort Moore.

On the fourth, and last, day, besides the dramatic entertainment just mentioned, the programme included a series of very interesting addresses to the students by, among others, Max Müller, Arminius Vambery, and other foreigners, who spoke in French, German, Italian, and other tongues. A series of College races whiled away the afternoon. The rejoicings were brought to a close with a University ball in the Leinster Hall. "One's impressions of such a week," says the Aberdeen student delegate, "were that one had suffered from, as well as enjoyed immensely, Irish hospitality.

The literature of the occasion was worthy of the event. The chief work was the "Book of Trinity College, 1591-1891," edited by Professor Mahaffy, and executed by Messrs Marcus Ward & Co., in an elaborately artistic fashion.

HARVARD.

Harvard University, the oldest University in the United States, celebrated its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary in November, 1886. Even this University, the Cambridge of the New World, has its interest for Aberdonians, for one of its earliest alumni, Johannes Glover, was the first recorded medical graduate of King's College, Aberdeen, where he received his M.D. in 1654. Practically, he was the first medical graduate of Aberdeen University. The main claim to Harvard, however, rests with our own Cambridge. It owed its origin to the English colonists who settled on a plantation near what is now Boston in 1630, extending their influence in the following year by establishing a plantation up the Charles River. Five years later the General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay resolved to give £400 towards a school or college; and in the following year Rev. John Harvard, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, dying at Charlestown, left half of his estate, about £800, and all his library to the "wilderness seminary," and the college was called after him. Strange to s a Emmanuel College, like its offshoot Harvard, was called into being by the same movement which produced the American Commonwealth. For it was founded to be the stronghold of the Puritan party in the days when they were waging a stubborn and determined war for the possession of the English Church. One sec-

tion of that Puritan band sought to find a stronghold in the New World, and there they established the school that has become Harvard University.

Such an event as the anniversary of Harvard was one of great import to the United States; and it was one which the alumni of the University entered into as the alumni of but few Universities of the Old World can do. Harvard has a peculiar hold on her graduates. The conception of "Alma Mater" finds practical outcome within her, for she watches the careers of her sons from the day they leave her walls until they cease to be. How this is accomplished was explained in the *Daily Free Press* of 24th March and 3rd May, 1892. Suffice it now to say that the anniversary was honoured to the full by everybody concerned.

The celebrations lasted four days—November 5-8, 1886—and were attended by the President of the United States and many members of his Cabinet, together with nearly 3000 students, graduates, and delegates from other Universities. The celebrations were led off by a dinner of the members of the Law School, at which Mr Justice Holmes, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, son of Dr Oliver Wendell Holmes, was one of the chief speakers.

One of the most remarkable things about the whole of the celebrations was the great interest shown in them by the undergraduates. The second day was signalised by them entirely with a series of boat races and a

football match, while orations and poems were delivered by students in the great Sanders Theatre, followed by concerts by undergraduate musical societies. The students also closed the proceedings with a magnificent historical procession by torchlight. It was of the most elaborate description. The procession was headed by a dray, on which stood a model of a statue of Harvard, supported by the burlesque personations of a butcher, a cooper, and a grocer, in allusion to the father and two step-fathers of John Harvard, who successively left their little fortunes to his mother, whence the accumulated property in the main passed to the son, who with the moiety of it endowed the infant college. The group was called "Johnnie Harvard's Pa's." An old printing press was carried on a waggon, and served by an Indian, in allusion to the printing, by Elliot, of the Bible at the College press for the Indians. Two printers' devils in red tights with long tails distributed little handbills, on one side of which was a *fac-simile* of the title page of the Indian Bible. The representatives of the different college newspapers followed in appropriate costume. A squad of Puritans, with sugar-loaf hats and knee breeches, came next, and so on the historical development of the University was represented, amid the glare of torches and fireworks.

The third day of the celebrations, Sunday, was called Foundation Day, and two sermons were preached in the college chapel—

one by Rev. F. G. Peabody, Professor of Christian Morals; the other by Rev. Phillips Brookes, of Boston. The music was led at both services by an anniversary chorus of graduates. On this day, too, the clerical graduates of the University throughout the world were requested to refer in their pulpits to the occasion.

Perhaps the greatest day of all was the last of the celebrations—Alumni Day. In the early forenoon, all those attending the anniversary walked in procession — the procession extending to three-quarters of a mile — to the Sanders Theatre, where a great oration was delivered by James Russell Lowell, and a long poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes, after which honorary degrees were conferred on many of the delegates. In the afternoon a dinner was given, at which President Cleveland, and Professor Mandell Creighton, the delegate from Emmanuel College, were among the speakers. The members of Harvard Clubs in the various cities of the United States, who were unable to attend the celebration, were requested to commemorate the occasion on this day.

It need hardly be said that a great mass of literature marked the anniversary, including a minute official "Record of the Commemoration." The minor publications—books, pamphlets, magazine articles, newspaper reports—are fully chronicled in a special Bibliography, prepared by the University Library authorities.

APPENDIX.

THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE WORLD

WITH

DATES OF FOUNDATION.

ENGLAND.

Oxford, 12th Century (University College, 1249); Cambridge, 13th Century (Peterhouse, 1286); Durham (1657-1660), 1832; London*, 1836 (University College, 1826; King's College, 1829); Victoria,* 1880 (Owens College, Manchester, 1851; University College, Liverpool, 1882; Yorkshire College, Leeds, 1875).

Also, St. David's College, Lampeter, 1828; University College of Wales, Aberystwith, 1872; University College of North Wales, Bangor, 1884; University College of South Wales, Cardiff, 1883; University College, Bristol, 1876; University College, Nottingham, 1880; Firth College, Sheffield, 1879; Mason's College, Birmingham, 1875.

SCOTLAND.

St. Andrews, 1411; Glasgow, 1450-1; Aberdeen, 1494-5; Edinburgh, 1583.

Also, University College, Dundee, 1880 (incorporated with University of St. Andrews, 1890); Queen Margaret College, Glasgow, 1883 (incorporated with University of Glasgow, 1892).

Suppressed: Fraserburgh, 1592 ——?; Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, 1593-1860.

IRELAND.

Dublin, 1591; Catholic,* 1854 (St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, 1795); Royal,* 1880 (Queen's College, Belfast, 1845; Queen's College, Cork, 1845; Queen's College, Galway, 1845; Magee College, Londonderry, 1865).

Suppressed: Queen's,* 1850-1880.

* Examining Boards.

BELGIUM.

Louvain, 1426; Ghent, 1816; Liege, 1816; Brussels, 1834.

HOLLAND.

Leyden, 1575; Groningen, 1614; Utrecht, 1636; Amsterdam, Communal, 1877; Amsterdam, Free, 1880.

Suppressed: Franeker, 1585-1815; Harderwijk, 1600-1815,

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, 1478.

NORWAY.

Christiania, 1737.

SWEDEN.

Upsala, 1477; Lund, 1666.

RUSSIA.

Kiev, 1588; Helsingfors, 1640; Moscow, 1755; Kasan, 1800; Charkov, 1804; Warsaw, 1816; St. Petersburg, 1819; Odessa, 1865.

German: Dorpat, 1632.

Suppressed: Wilna, 1576-1832; Abo, 1640-1827; Pernau, 1699-1710.

ROUMANIA.

Bucharest, 1864.

GREECE.

Athens, 1837.

Suppressed: Corfu, 1823-1864.

MALTA.

Valletta, 1769.

AUSTRIA.

German: Prague, 1347; Vienna, 1365; Innsbruck, 1477; Gratz, 1585; Czernowitz, 1875.

Bohemian: Prague, 1882.

Hungary: Budapest, 1784 (*v.* Tyrnau and Ofen, *infra*).

Galicia: Cracow, 1364; Lemberg, 1784.

Transylvania: Clausenburg, 1530.

Croatia: Agram, 1874.

Suppressed: Fünfkirchen, 1367-1400; Ofen, 1389-1784 (removed to Budapesth); Olmütz, 1570-1779 (removed to Brünn); Tyrnau, 1635-1777 (removed to Ofen); Salzburg, 1623-1810; Linz, 1636——?; Brünn, 1779-1783.

SWITZERLAND

Basel, 1460; Berne, 1834; Geneva, 1873; Freiburg, 1889; Lausanne, 1890; also *(Academies)* Zürich, 1832; Neuchatel, 1866.

GERMANY.

Prussia: Greifswald, 1456; Königsberg; 1544; Kiel, 1665; Halle, 1694 (*v.* Wittenberg, *infra*); Breslau, 1702 (*v.* Frankfurt, a. O., *infra*); Bonn, 1786-1794, 1818; Berlin, 1809.

Bavaria: Würzburg, 1403-1413, 1582; Erlangen, 1743 (*v.* Bayreuth, *infra*); Munich, 1826 (*v.* Ingolstadt and Landshut, *infra*).

Baden: Heidelberg, 1386; Freiburg, i. B., 1457.

Wurtemberg: Tübingen, 1477 (*v.* Ellwangen, *infra*).

Saxony: Leipsic, 1409.

Saxe Weimar: Jena, 1558.

Mecklenburg: Rostock, 1419 (*v.* Bützow, *infra*).

Hesse: Marburg, 1527 (1625-1650, incorporated with Giessen); Giessen, 1607.

Alsace: Strassburg, 1567, 1872 (*v.* Molsheim, *infra*).

Hanover: Göttingen, 1734.

Suppressed: Erfurt, 1379-1816; Cologne, 1388-1798; Trier, 1450-1798; Ingolstadt, 1459-1802 (removed to Landshut, *infra*); Mayence, 1476-1798; Wittenberg, 1502-1817 (united to Halle, *supra*); Frankfort, a. O., 1506-1811 (united to Breslau, *supra*); Dillingen, 1549-1804; Helmstadt, 1575-1809; Altdorf, 1578-1809; Paderborn, 1616-1815; Molsheim, 1618-1702 (united to Strassburg, *supra*, then French); Rinteln, 1621-1809; Osnabrück, 1630-1633; Bamberg, 1648-1804 (reduced to a Lyceum); Herborn, 1654-1818; Duisburg, 1655-1804; Fulda, 1734-1804 (reduced to a Gymnasium); Bayreuth, 1742-1743 (removed to Erlangen, *supra*); Bützow, 1760-1789 (united to Rostock, *supra*); Münster, 1780-1818 (reduced to a school of Catholic Theology); Stuttgart, 1781-1794; Landshut, 1802-1826 (*v.* Ingolstadt and Munich, *supra*); Ellwangen, 1812-1817 (united to Tübingen, *supra*).

FRANCE.

Paris, 12th Century; Montpellier, 12th Century; Toulouse, 1233; Lyon, 13th Century; Grenoble, 1339; Aix, 1409; Poitiers, 1431; Caen, 1437; Bordeaux, 1441; Nantes, 1463; Besançon, 1691; Dijon, 1722; Nancy, 1768; Clermont, 1808; Rennes, 1808; Lille, 1808; Chambery, ——; Algier, 1879.

Suppressed: Orleans, 13th Century; Angers, 13th Century; Pamiers, 1295 —— ?; Avignon, 1303 —— ?; Cahors, 1332-

1751 (united to Toulouse); Orange, 1365——?; Dôle, 1422-1691 (united to Besançon); Valence, 1452-1565 (united to Grenoble); Bourges, 1464——?; Reims, 1558—— Douai, 1561——?; Pont à Mousson, 1572-1768; Strassburg, 1623-1870 (then German, *supra*); Pau, 1722——?; Corte, c. 1750 ——?; Vienne, ——?

ITALY.

Bologna, 1088?; Modena, 12th Century; Padua, 1222; Naples, 1224; Genoa, 1243; Rome, 1303; Perugia, 1308; Pisa, 1343; Siena, 1357; Pavia, 1361; Ferrara, 1391; Turin, 1404; Catania, 1445; Macerata, 1540; Messina, 1548; Cagliari, 1603; Parma, 1606; Urbino, 1671; Camerino, 1727; Sassari, 1765; Palermo, 1805.

Suppressed: Salerno, 11th Century—1817; Reggio, 12th Century, ——?; Vicenza, 1204——?; Arezzo, 13th Century—1470; Vercelli, 1228-1372; Piacenza, 1248-1404; Venice, 1266——?; Treviso, 1318-1409; Florence, 1349-1472; Lucca, 1369——?; Orvieto, 1377——?; Fermo, 1398——?; Cremona, 1413——?; Mondovi, 1560-1719; Mantua, 1625——?; Milan, 1766——?; Cesena,——?

SPAIN.

Salamanca, 1243; Valencia, 1245; Seville, 1254; Valladolid, 1346; Barcelona, 1450; Saragossa, 1474; Madrid, 1498; Granada, 1531; Santiago, 1532; Oviedo, 1580.

Majorca: Palma, 1483.

Philippines: Manila, 1585.

Cuba: Havana, 1670.

Suppressed: Palencia, 1212-1243; Alcala, 1293-1836; Lerida, 1300——?; Huesca, 1354——?; Siguenza, 1471——?; Avila, 1482-1807; Toledo, 1518——?; Baeza, 1533——?; Gandia, 1534——?; Ossuna, 1549-1820; Almagro, 1552——?; Orihuela, 1568-1835; Tarragona, 1572——?; Onate, 1600——?; Cervera, 1717 ——?; Gerona, ——?; Pampeluna, ——?; Vicq, ——?

PORTUGAL.

Coimbra, 1308.

Suppressed: Lisbon, 1290-1307 (removed to Coimbra); Evora, 1600——?

S. AFRICA.

Cape of Good Hope,* 1873.

* Examining Boards.

INDIA.

Calcutta,* 1857; Madras,* 1857; Bombay,* 1857; Lahore,* Punjab, 1882; Allahabad,* N.W.P., 1887.

JAPAN.

Tokio, 1868.

AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 1850; Melbourne, 1853; Adelaide, 1875; Tasmania, 1892.

NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand, 1870.
Suppressed: Otago, 1869-1874.

CANADA.

University of King's College, Windsor, N.S., 1789 (1802); University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., 1800 (1828); M'Gill College and University, Montreal, 1821 (Morrin College, Quebec, 1860; St. Francis College, Windsor, 18 ; Wealeyan College, Windsor, 1872); Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., 1821; Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., 1840; Queen's College and University, Kingston, Ont., 1841; University of Toronto, 1849 (University College, Toronto, 1853; Victoria College, Toronto, and therewith Albert College, Belleville, 1892); University of Trinity College, Toronto, 1852; University of Laval, Quebec, 1852 (Papal Bull, 1876); University of Bishop's College,* Lennoxville, Qu., 1854 (Bishop's College, Lennoxville, 1843); University of Mount Alison College, Sackville, N.B., 1862; University of Ottawa, 1866 (Papal Bull, 1889); University of Manitoba,* Winnipeg, 1877 (St. Boniface College; St. John's College, Manitoba College, Wesley College); Western University, London, Ont. 1880; M'Master University, Toronto, 1887.

Suppressed: University of King's College, York, 1827-49 (merged in University of Toronto); University of Victoria College, Cobourg, Ont. 1836-92 (removed to Toronto); Albert University, Belleville, Ont. ?——1887 (affiliated to the last); Regiopolis University, Kingston,——? (in abeyance since 1869).

* Examining Boards.

UNITED STATES.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass, 1636; William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., 1693; Yale, Newhaven, Conn., 1701; New Jersey, Princeton, N.J., 1746; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., 1751; Columbia (King's College till 1784), New York, N.Y., 1754; Brown, Providence, R.I., 1765; Dartmouth, Hanover, N.H., 1770; Williams, Williamstown, Mass., 1793; Amherst, Mass., 1821; Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., 1825; City of New York, N.Y., 1832; Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1837; Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., 1849; Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., 1851; Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Md., 1867; Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y., 1868; California, Berkeley, San Francisco, Cal., 1868; Vanderbilt, Nashville, Tenn., 1873; Clark, Worcester, Mass., 1887; Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal., 1891; Chicago, Ill., 1892.

The degree granting institutions of the United States number about four hundred. The twenty-two given above include those approaching most nearly to the true University ideal.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Mexico: Mexico, 1573; Merida,——?; San Luis Potosi,——?

Guatemala: Guatemala,——?

San Salvador: San Salvador,——?; San Miguel,——?; Santa Anna,——?

Honduras: Comayagua,——?

Nicaragua: Leon,——?

Costa Rica: San Jose,——?

SOUTH AMERICA.

Colombia: Bogota,——?

Venezuela: Caracas,——?; Merida,——?

Ecuador: Quito, 1586.

Peru: Lima, 1549; Cuzco, 1598; Arequipa, 1616.

Bolivia: Chuquisaca,——?

Brazil: Bahia, 1549; Pernambuco, 1735; Rio de Janeiro, 1837.

Uruguay: Monte Video, 1838.

Argentine Republic: Buenos Ayres,——?; Cordova,——?

Chili: Santiago,——?

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NOTE.—These authorities are, in many instances, by no means at one as to dates. Where possible, the year given is that of the Bull or Charter of Foundation, rather than that of the actual opening of the University.

1088	*Bologna*	1888
1150	*Montpellier*	1889
1386	*Heidelberg*	1886
1477	*Upsala*	1877
1495	*Aberdeen*	1895
1575	*Leyden*	1575
1583	*Edinburgh*	1884
1592	*Dublin*	1892
1636	*Harvard*	1890

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